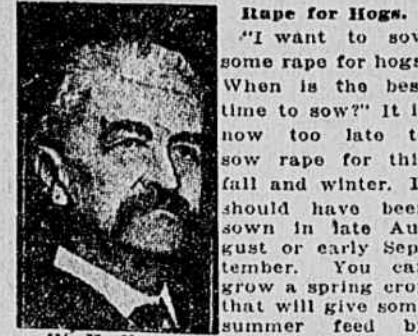


WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

Monday, October 20, 1913.



W. F. Massey, Editor of the Farm Page of The Times-Dispatch.

Rape for Hogs.
"I want to sow some rape for hogs. When is the best time to sow?" It is now too late to sow rape for this fall and winter. It should have been sown in late August or early September. You can grow a spring crop that will give some summer feed by sowing the seed early in spring as the soil can be worked in good order. The late summer and fall crop is usually the best.

Crop Rotation.
Edgecombe County, N. C.—"As you know, our principal crops in Edgecombe are corn, peanuts and cotton, and as I have started feeding cattle, will use much hay for the work teams as well as for the cattle in connection with ensilage, and I will appreciate very much a three-year rotation by which I can bring the land up to a high state of production. Which is the best to use, rock phosphate, at \$12.50 a ton in sacks, or acid phosphate at \$12.00 a ton? I will use part of the rock or the acid phosphate to mix in manure as distributed on clover sod. I shall also use some cotton seed meal and hulls in feeding cattle. What would be a reasonable ration including silage and hay? I appreciate very much the advice heretofore received." Corn, cotton and peanuts will make a three-year rotation, and as I gather that you intend to make stock feeding something more of a specialty, I would leave out the peanut crop and make a rotation with corn, oats and cotton. That is, starting with corn, work it shallow and level and sow peas among it as a last working. Cut the corn at maturity and shock it for curing.

Then if the peas have grown very heavy, mow them for hay. Then disk the soil fine as possible by going over and over with disk and spike harrow, and drill in winter oats in September or early October two bushels an acre. After harvesting the oats, break the stubble well and sow peas again for hay and sow crimson clover on the pea stubble, and in the spring turn it under for cotton, using on the cotton a good application of acid phosphate and potash. Plant the cotton on the level and work level, and at the first breaking sow peas and crimson clover among the cotton. On this clover get out during the winter all the manure made and spread it as fast as made, and in spring turn it under again, and repeat the rotation. Cotton seed meal carefully fed, and not fed to excess, is good feed, but do not depend on meal and hulls to make beef. In fact, I consider the hulls of more value as bedding and absorbent of the manure than as feed. Two to two and a half pounds of cotton seed meal will be enough in a daily ration for cattle weighing 1,000 lbs. and heavier. Some meal added will balance the ration fairly well, and then the amount of peas vine hay fed will depend on the feeding capacity of the animals. Some of the best results I have seen in feeding, which vary a great deal, it will be well to get a copy of Professor W. A. Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," which can be got from the publisher, W. C. Wit, for about \$2.00. This will give you more information in regard to feeding than I could give in a dozen columns here. As to the use of cotton seed meal, I have found that a mixture of acid phosphate and acid phosphate will give the best immediate results, but the gain in crops from the rock and acid phosphate will be less. That is, you will get results for less expenditure than with the acid phosphate, though not at once as decidedly larger ones. When you get the soil well supplied with organic decay or humus the rock phosphate will be the best, as it does not tend to acidify in the soil, but rather tends to keep it sweet.

Lime for Clover.
Hanover County: "I have a very good stand of crimson clover, but I think that the land is acid, and would like to be advised how to treat it with lime, and the quantity of lime to be applied. Clover followed corn and corn peas. The time you should have used lime would have been when plowing the peas for clover. I have had very good results from spreading lime on red clover in early spring, but that was the previous spring, but have never applied it to crimson clover while growing. I can see no reason why it should not be useful on the crimson clover, though it would have been far better to have narrowed it in before sowing the clover. The lime can be applied with a lime spreader at any time at rate of 1,000 pounds an acre or a ton of ground limestone an acre. Under the conditions I had rather apply the ground rock.

Lettuce in Frames.
"I live in Amelia County, and would like to know if it is too late to plant lettuce in frames for the winter market? What kind of soil is best for lettuce? What lettuce sells best and where can I buy the seed?" If you had the plants ready now is the time to set them in the frames, but it is too late to start for the early winter crops. But you can sow seed in a frame and have plants ready to set in November, and these will make good lettuce for the early spring. Lettuce can be had in the open ground. Lettuce growing in frames demands heavy manuring and fertilizing. The best growers stuff the soil with rotten manure, set the plants close, and start off by applying a high grade fertilizer at rate of 1,000 pounds an acre between the rows and rake it in. The Big Boston is the variety sold on the markets and any of the leading seed houses can supply it. I have seen many inquiries where to buy seed and other things that I wonder that the seedsmen and dealers in farm materials do not advertise on this page. They are certainly losing a good opportunity for business.

Grubs in Garden.
Henrico County: "I have a garden for home use, and sell some. I read your letter in The Times-Dispatch with much interest on this page. I have plenty of henhouse and stable manure, and perhaps have used it too freely, as last season I had no trouble with any worms in the soil?" The grubs are the larval form of the June bug or May beetle. The eggs are laid in the soil, and the bugs are attracted by heavy manuring. It takes three years for them to complete their growth and change to mature beetles, and the second year is the time they do the most damage. The heavy manuring doubtless attracted the June bugs the year before, and they were

active this year and thriving on the abundant manuring. They are a difficult matter to deal with. Where poultry are allowed to run they will destroy a great many, and they can be destroyed by nature, attacking the soil with kerosene emulsion, rather than the cost method. Probably the best thing you can do will be to throw up the soil on all vacant spots after the weather gets cold, and next spring use no manure on the garden, but give it a heavy dressing all over with a mixture of acid phosphate and potash. Mix sixteen parts acid phosphate and four parts muriate of potash, and apply it at rate of 1,000 pounds an acre. This will help your vegetables too, as the long use of manure alone has probably gotten an excess of nitrogen in the soil, and the plants will be more fruitful with the fertilizer application. Then next fall, after the June bug season, you can cover the garden with manure. I use the manure and the phosphate and potash mixture every year to keep up a balanced ration in the soil. With nothing but manure used many things will run to tops and make smaller crops.

A Run-Down Meadow.
Buckingham County: "I have eight acres of land that have been in timothy and clover for five years. Have been cutting one to one and a half tons of hay per acre each year. The grass is playing out now, though I have cut a very good crop this year, and it now has a good growth of vegetation on it. Suppose I could cut three to four tons of hay, mostly broomedge. Would you advise me to cut it or turn it under green or wait till dry? Some farmers tell me it does no good to turn it under. I have rented the lot to a party to grow tobacco next year. Think he will get the tobacco off in August, and then I want to sow it to alfalfa or the mixture that T. O. Sandy uses. Do not know what kind or how much fertilizer the tenant will use on the tobacco, but I am thinking of cutting and selling the hay and buying a ton of bone meal or cotton seed meal and give it to the tenant with what he chooses to use. I can make no more from the hay than the bone meal will cost. Which do you think will benefit the land most, the bone meal or the grass turned under?" The land must have been pretty good at the start, but you have been robbing it in time to sow alfalfa. Turn it under, and now, of course, the grass is running out and the broomedge, nature's remedy for man's errors, is coming in. If you had used some bone-meal or cotton seed meal and given it a coat of lime once during the five years the grass would probably be better than ever now. But the soil has been acid and poorer, and the better grass will not grow. Which do you think will benefit the land most, the bone meal or the grass turned under?"

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Inoculating for Clover.
"I have been advised that the surest way to get the land inoculated for clover is to prepare small plots here and there and cover with stable manure, and on these spots to apply the inoculated seed. Will the inoculating cultures, sent out by the Department of Agriculture, be all right to depend upon? I have some of it." I do not think that the application of stable manure will help the inoculation. If the culture you have is the one intended for crimson clover it will be all right to use it. But no amount of inoculation will avail much if the land is acid. First, ascertain the condition of your soil by the blue litmus paper test that I have often described. If the soil is acid, you must lime it; and I had rather depend on the inoculating of the soil with lime than on the artificial inoculation.

Here where I live, the crimson clover thrives everywhere and no one has inoculated for it. But there is the wild growth of the gray headed rabbit foot clover everywhere, and the soil seems to be inoculated and where lime is used there is seldom any failure of clover. Even on poor sandy soil, that has a good application of phosphate and potash. Your tide water land is generally acid, and lime is of far more importance than artificial inoculation. Years ago crimson thrived everywhere and we had never heard of inoculation. Now the long cultivation of the soil has gotten much of our land acid, and clover will not thrive on acid land no matter how much you inoculate.

Onions.
"I want to plant some red potato onions. When is the best time to plant, how to plant, how far apart to make the rows and how far apart in the rows?" I do not know of any red potato onions. There are white and yellow potato onions. The yellow is the largest and best. You can get the sets from any of the leading seedsmen, and the sooner they are in the ground the better. Mine were planted the last week of September. The soil must be well fertilized and the rows made sixteen inches apart and the sets three inches apart. It does not pay with the heavy fertilization to plant onions wide enough for horse cultivation. I cultivate with the hand wheel cultivator. You will need not less than 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of a high-grade fertilizer an acre to grow onions. The soil should be light and clean for onions must be kept absolutely clean of weeds.

Green Lice on Turnips.
"My turnips are being eaten and on close examination I find millions of green lice on them, that is on the leaves. What is the cause and the remedy? Nearly every leaf is full." I have never known the green aphids or lice to attack turnips, but there are really few plants they will not attack at times. I doubt that they can now be effectively driven and the turnips saved. The best thing you can do is to make a strong decoction of tobacco in boiling water. Tobacco stems will answer. When cool sprinkle the plants liberally with it, or better spray with a regular spraying machine.

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ROCKINGHAM FAIR OPENS WEDNESDAY

Three-Day Exhibition Will Be Given at Harrisonburg—New Pastor Installed.

Harrisonburg, Va., October 19.—The second annual Rockingham County Fair will be opened to the public on Wednesday morning for a three-day exhibition. To-morrow the old horse show grounds in the southwestern part of the town will look like a tented city with the various attractions camped there to be ready on the first day.

Aerobian flights, motorcycle races, horse races and various midway side shows will be among the attractions. The stock, poultry and agricultural exhibitions will be features. On Friday all the schools of the county will give holiday in order that teachers and pupils may attend the fair.

Dr. A. E. Heneberger, for thirty years a medical officer in the United States Navy, has been retired from his place as medical director, and will probably return to his old home in Harrisonburg. Dr. Heneberger was surgeon on the Battleship Maine at the time that vessel was blown up in Havana Harbor. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia.

This morning at 10 o'clock Rev. H. L. Walton was formally installed as pastor of Massanutten Presbyterian Church by a commission authorized by the Lexington Presbytery. Rev. R. F. Wilson, D. D., of the Harrisonburg Presbyterian Church, preached the installation sermon, and Rev. J. B. Massey, of Mossy Creek, delivered the charge to pastor and people.

The Martizes and the Phillipses of North Rockingham County are all exiles from a local paper asking for information concerning the heirs of Frederick Phillips, a native of Rockingham County, who recently died leaving a large estate in Licking County, Ohio. Family ties, genealogical, Bible records and other documents are being searched in the effort to land information. A lawyer from Ohio, the administrator of the Phillips estate, will arrive here in a few days, and it is confidently predicted that he will have a long and profitable stay here, as he will be locating numerous and sundry heirs.

The fight microbe broke loose in Rockingham County the past week. Near Port Republic, William Scott was stabbed three times near the heart with a rusty knife in the hands of John Roadcap, who was captured by officers after a merry chase.

In Harrisonburg two brothers-in-law, Clarence Williams and William Williams, had a desperate encounter. Williams' face was badly smashed and his wife was roughly treated and jostled while trying to separate the belligerents.

Below Elkton a man named Eaton was shot in the head, but not seriously wounded by a man who escaped.

OFFICER IN DUEL WITH DESPERADO

Man Few Weeks Out of Penitentiary Resists Arrest at Lynchburg.

BOTH DESPERATELY WOUNDED

Policeman Ware May Die as Result of Encounter—Perron Shot Three Times.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., October 19.—Jack Perron, a young white desperado only a few weeks out of the penitentiary, was shot three times and seriously wounded this morning by Policeman George Ware of the local police department; and the policeman was desperately, if not mortally, wounded by Perron. The officer shot Perron once in the right breast, a second shot broke his right forearm, and the third was in the head.

Perron was being hunted by Policemen Ware and Hogan, who wanted him for robbing cars in the Sandy Hook yard of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. The policemen separated and Ware came upon Perron suddenly in some undergrowth. He shouted to Perron to throw up his hands, but instead, Perron whipped out his revolver and fired five times in rapid succession, the fifth shot striking Ware in the abdomen. Then it was that the officer brought his weapon which he had held in his hand during the shooting into play and shot Perron in the head.

Perron was hurried to the Lynchburg Hospital, but died en route. Ware was taken to the Home and Retreat, where his condition was found to be serious.

Policeman Ware, who has been on the force about five years, has been unfortunate for this is the second time he has been shot while discharging his duty. On August 18, 1911, a negro shot him while resisting arrest on Twelfth and Church Streets, and the wound to-day is almost in the identical place and practically the same character, giving the officer but a bare chance to recover.

Perron had not been out of the penitentiary much more than a month when he was shot, having served a term for robbing a car. He was a colored man, and was formerly a member of the police force in Sandy Hook, when an effort was being made to arrest him for shooting up a yard engine on the Chesapeake and Ohio yard, not more than half a mile distant from the scene of the tragedy to-day.

Perron for years, although considerably under thirty years old, had been a source of great trouble to the police department, though he did not develop a tendency to shooting until he wounded Policeman Crank in his leg about two years ago. He has a wife and several small children, and comes of a good family.

Policeman Ware is a powerful man, and it is hard to understand how Perron got the better of him this morning. He is a member of the First Christian Church, where he is held in high esteem, and has a wife and four or five children, the eldest of which is about ten years old. His exemplary habits will stand him well in his present condition, but it will be almost a miracle if he recovers. Two months ago he was shot at four or five times by a white youth named Corbett Lindsay, who was wanted for a trifling disorder charge. Lindsay was captured after a chase, and was held in the city jail for a month after, at Spry, N. C., about a month after, at a sensational chase, and is now serving six months on the State road force for his crime.

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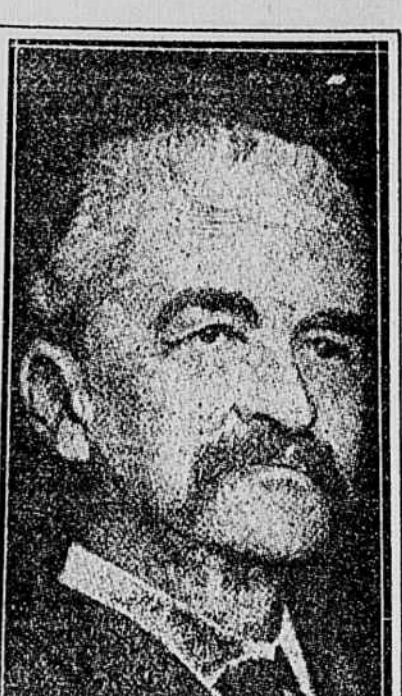
The Farm Page offers exceptional opportunities to those Merchants and Manufacturers who desire to interest the Farmer. For rates address: ADVERTISING DEPT., THE TIMES-DISPATCH.

News of Petersburg

The Times-Dispatch Bureau.
3 Bollingbrook Street,
(Phone 1485).
Petersburg, Va., October 19.

Arrests on Saturday evening included three colored youths—Sam, Dollie and Cortez Lewis, brothers, the two first named charged with assaulting and beating Robert Ward, a colored porter, and the last named charged with feloniously cutting and wounding the said Ward. The first trouble between Ward and the brothers Lewis occurred in the forenoon, and the second, in which the cutting is alleged to have been done, occurred in the afternoon on Gladstone Street. Ward charges that he was held by Sam and Dollie Lewis while the cutting was done by Cortez. Ward was cut in the right arm and stabbed in the back. His wounds were dressed at the stationhouse.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONSIDERED.
Matters Urged by Mayor Sent to Various Committees.
Recommendations submitted by Mayor Cabanis in his recent message to the Council have been referred to appropriate committees for consideration and report. These recommendations touch upon important matters of public improvement. They include prompt action to secure fine and wholesome water for the whole city; a segregation as to a change in the



PROF. W. F. MASSEY, Editor of the Farm Page of The Times-Dispatch.

Prof. Massey has replied to more than 3,000 letters written by farmers asking his advice about purchasing supplies for their farms. He tells them what to buy.

Death of Aged Citizen.
Theophilus A. Field, an aged and highly respected citizen, died this morning about 10 o'clock at the residence of his brother, Colonel E. M. Field, on Corning Street. He had been in feeble health for some time. Mr. Field was within a few weeks of being eighty years old. He was a native of Sussex County, but had lived in Petersburg for a number of years, and was long engaged in the lumber business. He was a man of culture, and a true type of the old Virginia gentleman, ever gentle, courteous and kind. Mr. Field was a Confederate veteran, having served gallantly throughout the war.

Negro Kills Woman.
Cape Charles, Va., October 19.—A little three-room house, situated on Old Plantation Creek, on Hollywood farm, one mile from Cape Charles, was the scene of a brutal murder at 9 o'clock last night when Abraham Lincoln Ruffin, twenty-two years old, shot and instantly killed Mary Jenkins, seventeen years old, of Norfolk, with a single-barreled shot-gun. The woman's head was blown entirely off. From evidence at the coroner's inquest this morning, Ruffin was solely responsible for the crime, although he denied guilt, claiming that the woman committed suicide. He was placed in jail at Eastville, awaiting the hearing before the grand jury. All concerned are colored.

Waverly "Dry."
Dispensary Will Go Out of Existence To-Day.
After to-morrow the dispensary at Waverly goes out of existence. At the local option held on July 21 the town voted "dry," putting the dispensary out of business after the lapse of three months, which time expires on Tuesday. The officials say that the new law will be strictly enforced, and all violations severely punished.

BROUGHT HOME FOR BURIAL.
The body of the late Donald M. Dunlop, who died at his home in Baltimore, on Friday, was brought to Petersburg this afternoon, and the funeral services were held at the graves in Blindford Cemetery, conducted by the Rev. Charles R. Stribling. Mr. Dunlop was born in Petersburg sixty-nine years ago, and was educated at Dresden, Germany. He is survived by his daughter, Rosa, the wife of the Rev. Dunbar Gould, an Episcopal Minister, of Baltimore, and by two sisters, Miss Sarah Dunlop, of New York, and Mrs. William F. Spotswood, of this city.

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